

			EYFS			
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
Outcomes	Understanding the World: The World (3 – 4 year olds): Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	Reception): Recognise some sir in this country and Recognise some en one in which they I	ect of changing seas nd them.	ences between life es. e different to the	World (ELG): (People, Cultur Communities): Describe their is environment us from observation stories, non fict maps. Explain some si differences between the stories of th	mmediate sing knowledge on, discussion, ion texts and milarities and ween life in this in other ing on knowledge on fiction texts and



Year 1						
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Polar bears	or penguins	Sun hats or	Umbrellas?	What if	I live in
Outcomes	Can locate the North and South Poles, the Arctic and Antarctic on a globe.		Can name different to		Introduction to an urban (town) and rural setting.	
	Can understand where Britain.	e they are in Great	Can record daily wea		Can use simple maps to locate places. Knows and understand simple	
	Knows about key features of the North Pole. Can understand that the North Pole is frozen sea water in the Arctic Ocean. Can understand that some people live beyond the Arctic Circle. Able to discuss how people live within the Arctic Circle, including food, dress, homes and travel.		Can identify items of clothing and other objects suited to hot, cold and wet conditions. Has some understanding of seasonal weather patterns. Knows the four seasons and can describe the weather in each season. Knows simple vocabulary to describe		geographical vocabulary to describe a place and it's features. Begins to understand the difference between human and physical features. Begins to understand that there are similarities and differences between urban and rural settings. Can identify different types of housing.	
		Knows about the life cycle of the polar bear		different types of rain.		at life is like in a
	and how it moves aro	und.	Able to discuss where	e the rain goes.	town.	



	in understand that the area changes as ice elts and moves.	Can understand that some countries are very cold and other countries are much	Can understand that within towns and cities often spaces are left for		
	orienta and oriendial and a condensa of the	hotter and drier.	recreation.		
	egins to understand interdependence (for	Can la cata tha Favortan	Con diamenths used for smarriting		
ex	ample, man – polar bear – seal)	Can locate the Equator.	Can discuss the need for amenities such as emergency services, hospitals		
Kn	nows that Polar bears live near the North	Can identify differences between hot and	and schools.		
no	ot South Pole, and that penguins live near	cold areas and can recognise some			
the	e South not North Pole.	physical differences.	Can understand that farms provide food for others.		
Ca	in understand the life cycle of a penguin.		1000 for others.		
	and costains the me syste of a pengami		Can understand that seas and lakes can		
	in discuss how penguins and others live in		be farmed.		
the	ese conditions.		Con ward and that according and		
(2)	in identify the similarities and differences		Can understand that country and coastal areas can be visited by others		
	etween the North and South Poles.		for recreation.		
l bc	tween the North and South Foles.		Tor recreation.		
Progression in geograp	phical skills				
Using and To	use a simple map to move around the scho	ool.			
interpreting maps To	recognise that a picture map is about a pla	ce.			
Drawing maps	To draw picture maps with label of places they know, or imaginary places or places from stories.				
Symbols and To	use own symbols on an imaginary map.				
representations					



Plan view and perspective	To draw around objects to make a plan. To recognise shapes in a plan.
Scale / Distance	To use relative vocabulary (such as bigger / smaller).
Map purpose and use	To understand the purpose of a map is to show 'where'. To gather information from picture maps. To begin to spatially match places.
Style of map	To use picture maps and globes.
Direction and location	To use and follow simple directions (up, down, left, right, forwards, backwards) To introduce four cardinal points (N, S, E, W). To use simple maps to locate and identify the countries of the UK and the capitals and seas around it. To use simple word maps and globes to identify and locate the seven continents and five oceans. To use simple world maps to place the UK in a world context.



	Year 2					
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Is it real	ly round?	A visit t	o China	Which wa	y shall I go?
Outcomes	Familiar with a globe and can identify the seven continents, the United Kingdom and the five oceans. Can use aerial photographs and satellite images to support their understanding. Can understand that if they travel from their school in one direction, east or west (using a compass), they will eventually return to where they started as the world is a sphere.		Knows where to find China on a world map and globe.		Can read a simple map or plan. Can find their way on a journey and identify places using a simple grid	
			Knows some basic facts about the country. Can recognise similarities and differences in a variety of visual images between Beijing and cities/towns in the United Kingdom. Can understand how rice is grown.		system. Able to design a map of an island with grid numbers. Can work together to ask and answer questions using their own maps.	
	Can understand that if they travel from their school in one direction, north or south		Can understand the importance of rice as a source of food.		Can produce instructions for a visitor wanting to visit their imaginary island.	
	(using a compass), they will eventually return to where they started as the world is a sphere.		Knows about the lives Chinese children: one other in a village.		Can use geographigive explanations tour booklet.	cal vocabulary to of landmarks within a



	Can locate continents and some countries and oceans on a journey line around the world. Can understand and interpret a 2D representation of the world in map form. Can locate and name the continents and oceans studied.	Can understand that although there are similarities, life for a child in Beijing can be very different from that of a child in a small village. Know some aspects of Chinese culture.	Can use globes and world maps to help create a journey line from their school to Kenya, Africa.			
Progression in geog	graphical skills		<u> </u>			
Using and interpreting maps Drawing maps	To follow a route on a map. To use a plan view. To use an infant atlas to locate places. To draw a map of a real or imaginary place.					
Symbols and representations	To begin to understand the need for a key. To use symbols agreed by the class to make a simple key.					
Plan view and perspective	To look down on objects to make a plan view map. To draw round objects 1:1 to get plan view.					
Scale / Distance	To draw objects on table or tray to scale usir	ng squared paper 1:1 first, then 1: 2 and so on.				



Map purpose and use	To use a globe to locate land/sea and match with wall maps and pictures. To use an infant atlas. To begin to spatially match places.
Style of map	To find land/sea on globe. To use teacher-drawn base maps. To use large-scale OS maps.
Direction and location	To use an infant atlas. To use simple compass points (N,S,E,W) and directional language (near, far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. To follow directions using compass points. To use simple maps, infant atlases and globes to identify the UK and its four countries and their capital cities. To use simple maps, infant atlases and globes to identify countries of the world. To ask geographical questions: Where is it? What is it like?



	Year 3					
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Where does our lunch come from? Around the world in a school lunch!		What on Earth? Our World from the International Space Station.		Where and why does the world rumble?	
Outcomes	Knows and can locate countries from where some of their food originates. Knows why food is transported by different methods.		Can identify and match features on a globe and world map.		Can name and locate UK and world mountain chains.	
			Can describe how the world might appear from space and how it can be represented. Can locate features on a world map.		Able to locate on a map the location of the tallest six mountains in the world; the tallest six mountains in Europe; major mountain ranges and the tallest mountains in the UK.	
Begins to understand what food miles are. Can understand and is able to discuss the environmental impact of transporting food over ever-increasing distances.						
		Can describe the local purpose of features of	-	Can understand ho an OS map show us mountains and hills		
	Knows the cycle of so producer to consume		Can identify key featu British Isles.	res on a map of the		



Can understand that discharges and emissions from production, processing, packaging, and transport, contribute to 'greenhouse' gases.

Can understand what trade involves.

Knows and understands the terms 'import' and 'export'.

Begins to understand how international trade can benefit richer countries and makes it difficult for poorer countries to escape from poverty.

Can understand what 'Fairtrade' means and begins to understand that they, as shoppers, can make trade fairer.

Knows about some Fairtrade products and their journey from producer to consumer.

Can locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom using maps and satellite imagery.

Can locate geographical regions of England and Wales.

Can describe human and physical characteristics of some geographical regions.

Can locate geographical regions of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Can describe human and physical characteristics of some geographical regions.

Can match images to cities and geographical regions of the United Kingdom.

Can describe how different types of mountain and mountain chain are formed and give examples.

Can locate on a map the different types of mountain.

Able to describe how volcanoes are formed and give examples.

Can locate volcanoes on a map.

Has an appreciation of the impact of volcanic eruptions on life at both the local and global level.

Can understand how weather, animals, plants and human activity are interrelated.

Can understand how weather on a mountain changes through the seasons and altitude and how this affects human activity.

Knows about issues and conflicts in the uses of mountain environments.



	Can understand how weather on a mountain changes quickly and with altitude. Knows what an avalanche is and when and why they occur.				
	and why they occur. Knows about, and locate on a map, where the six worst avalanches in history occurred.				
Progression in geog	raphical skills				
Using and interpreting maps	To locate places on larger-scale maps. To follow a route outside on a large-scale map. To locate places on a globe. To locate photographs of features. To begin to use oblique aerial views.				
Drawing maps	To draw a map of a short route.				
Symbols and representations	To know why a key is needed. To use standard symbols on a map. To use conventional map symbols in digital mapping software.				
Plan view and perspective	To use plan view with increasing confidence. To look at a view from a high place. To draw a sketch map of view from a high view point. To use digital mapping software to reinforce.				
Scale / Distance	To draw a simple scale plan of a room with whole numbers (for example, $1 \text{cm}^2 = 1 \text{ square tile on the floor moving onto } 1 \text{cm}^2 = 1 \text{m}^2$).				



	To use scale bar on atlas maps.
	To use paces or tape outside.
	To begin to match boundaries (for example find same boundary of a country / county on different scale maps).
Map purpose and	To begin to use atlas maps and globe.
use	To begin to give maps a purpose.
	To use index and content pages in atlases.
	To use map sites on the internet to explore different map types, views and scales.
	To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs and satellite imagery.
Style of map	To use large scale OS maps.
-	To begin to use map sites on the internet.
	To begin to use junior atlases.
	To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs.
Direction and	To use four-compass points to follow/give directions with confidence.
location	To use simple grids.
	To begin to use letter/number co-ordinates to locate features on a map.
	To begin to identify significant places and environments stated within KS2 National Curriculum.



	Year 4					
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	Where on Earth?		•	Why different weather? Weather around the world.		iscover about our I area?
Outcomes	Can locate features on a world map and globe.		Knows that the weat seven elements.	her is made up of	Can explain the concept of change in the locality and give examples of current changes.	
	Can describe the characteristics and significance of some features on a world map and globe.		Can understand and use different techniques for measuring elements of weather.		Can describe how changes may be viewed in different ways by different people or groups.	
	Can identify key features on different world map representations.		Can understand and can use different techniques for measuring elements of the weather.		Knows what 'sustainable' change is.	
	Can understand / describe how the world has been represented on maps for different purposes and at different times.		Can use spreadsheets to record data / create charts.		Can discuss the idea of sustainable change.	
	Can identify day/night on a globe and world map. Understands the differences in time around the world.		Can analyse the data inconsistences in dat predictions based on	a and make	Can identify and deview about a control contentious developments and the contentions developments are supported by the contention of the content of the cont	roversial or opment in a chosen



Knows about the Prime Meridian and the International Date Line.

Can use zone information to predict times in different places.

Can locate and describe key features and geographical regions of England and Wales. Can explain changes in features / regions.

Can locate key features and regions of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Knows the difference between climate and weather.

Knows why we have night and day, and seasons.

Knows and understands time zones.

Knows about the climate and way of life in different climatic zones.

Can locate different climatic zones and specific places around the world on a map.

Knows what a biome is and that climate determines world biomes.

Knows the major biomes and where they are located.

Can gather information in a given time frame using digital and / or non-digital sources.

Can plan a route around the locality to explore changes.

Can create routes and communicate information using maps, compass points and grid references.

Can provide briefing information for another group in relation to local fieldwork.

Can follow a trail or route using compass points and grid references on a map.

Can record changes in the locality using appropriate means, including mobile technology.

Can analyse and interpret information and data gathered during fieldwork.

Progression in geographical skills



Haina and	
Using and	To locate places on large scale maps (for example, find Spain on a map of Europe, find America on a globe)
interpreting maps	To follow a route outside on a large scale map with some accuracy.
mici pi cuma mapa	To locate places on a globe (for example Brazil or Alaska).
	To locate photographs of features with greater accuracy.
	To use oblique aerial views.
Drawing maps	To try to make a simple scale drawing.
	To use digital mapping software to record routes and enquiries, including GPS devices.
Symbols and	To know why a key is needed.
representations	To use standard symbols on a map.
T C presentations	To begin to recognise some standard symbols on an OS map.
	To use conventional map symbols in digital mapping software.
Plan view and	To use plan view with confidence.
perspective	To look at smaller scale aerial view.
polopicon o	To draw and label a sketch map of a view from a high viewpoint.
	To use digital mapping software to reinforce.
Scale / Distance	To draw a simple scale plan of a room with whole numbers (for example, 1cm ² = 1 square tile on the floor moving onto 1cm ² =
	1m ²).
	To use a scale bar on atlas maps.
	To use paces or tape outside.
	To begin to match boundaries (for example, find same boundary of a country / county on different scale maps).
Map purpose and	To use large and medium scale OS maps (1: 1250, 1: 2500 and 1: 10,000).
use	To use thematic maps.
	To begin to give maps a title to show purpose.
	To use index and contents page in atlases.
	To use map sites on the internet to explore different map types, views and scales.
	To begin to identify features on aerial / oblique photographs and satellite imagery.
Style of map	To use large and medium scale OS maps.
	To use junior atlases.



	To use map sites on the internet. To identify features on aerial / oblique photographs.
Direction and	To use four compass points to follow / give directions with confidence and begin to use eight compass points.
location	To use simple grids.
	To use letter/number coordinates to locate features on a map confidently.
	To begin to use four-figure co-ordinates to locate features.
	To begin to identify significant places and environments as stated within KS2 National Curriculum



Year 5 2022 / 2023						
Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
			Where does our v	water come from		
	Why on Earth? and go to? Water's never ending journey!		and go to? Water's never ending		Rivers	
			ney!			
Outcomes	Can identify features on a world map and globe.		Can understand that water moves in a never-ending cycle, changing physical state and location over time.		Can understand the journey of a river from source to mouth.	
	Can describe the characteristics and				Knows the meaning of geographical	
	significance of some previously studied		Can understand the process of		vocabulary related to a river system.	
	features on a world map and globe.		evaporation, condensation and freezing			
			and that these are rev	versible.	-	aerial photographs
	Can identify major cit				=	erent phases of the
	North and South America.		Knows what clouds are and how they are formed.		course of a river.	
	Can identify the key features and				Can understand the journey of a river	
	characteristics of cities using maps, satellite		Can understand that water evaporates		from source to mo	outh.
	imagery and visual images.		from oceans, seas, lakes, condenses as			
	Con all and and a little	atria a anancia and	clouds and eventually	falls as rain.	Can use appropria	= = :
	Can give reasons why cities grow and		Knows and san understand the marries		vocabulary related	i to a river system.
	spread.		Knows and can understand the meaning of vocabulary to describe the water cycle.			
			of vocabulary to descr	inde the water cycle.		



Can describe the impact of urban sprawl evidenced by satellite imagery.

Can describe the location. key features of a chosen city in Europe or North or South America.

Can describe settlement patterns in area / region of a major city.

Can identify the settlement hierarchy in an area / region or Europe or North or South America.

Can identify and explain why areas of Europe and North and South America are underpopulated and underdeveloped.

Able to describe the climate, features and characteristics of a chosen underpopulated and underdeveloped area or region of Europe or North or South America.

Knows and can locate on a map the major oceans in the world.

Can identify the position and significance of the lines of latitude, the Equator, and so on.

Can locate the major lakes in the UK, Europe and the world.

Knows how vital to life water is and how it is used in their homes and in different processes in the united kingdom.

Can understand the need to conserve water.

Can understand about the lack of water and sanitation in some parts of the world.

Can understand the consequences of drought in some regions of the world.

Can use maps and aerial photographs to identify different phases of the course of a river.

Knows some fieldwork techniques to be used to collect data at a stream.

Through direct observations, identifies features of a river first hand and uses correct geographical vocabulary.

Can analyse the data gathered through fieldwork and communicate their findings in a variety of ways.

Knows the major rivers in the United Kingdom, their sources and where they enter the sea.

Can use a key, four- or six-figure grid references and compass points to locate features of a river and settlements on a map.

Can interpret and locate features from aerial photographs and maps and compare with maps.



			Knows the top six major world rivers		
			and four major rivers in Europe.		
			Knows about two major river systems		
			in detail: their source, countries		
			through which they flow, settlements,		
			and trade and how it is used.		
Progression in geog	raphical skills				
Using and	To compare maps with aerial photographs.				
interpreting maps					
miter bi etm 8 maps	To select a map for a specific purpose (for example, atlas to find the major rivers in Europe; OS map to find a local village; simple				
	GIS software to look at land-use in a locality)				
	To begin to use atlases to find out about features of places (for example find wettest part of the world). To follow routes on OS maps.				
	To describe features shown on OS map.				
Drawing maps	To make sketch maps of area using scale, symbols and key.				
	To use a drawing program to make a plan of a small area.				
	To use digital mapping software to record information from an enquiry.				
	To begin to draw plans of increasing complexity, including scale plans.				
Symbols and	To draw a sketch map using symbols and a key.				
representations	To begin to recognise and use OS symbols.				
	To annotate a map made using a GPS device.				
	To appreciate maps cannot show everything.				
Plan view and	To draw a plan view map with increasing accuracy by hand and using appropriate software.				
perspective	To develop using higher viewpoints up to satellite.				
	To develop understanding of contours and slope through maps and photographs.				
Scale / Distance	To use linear scale to measure distances (for e	example, straight line distance on a pla	n, rivers).		
	To find and recognise places on maps of differ	rent scales.			



Map purpose and	To confidently use an atlas, including index and contents page.
use	To use thematic maps for specific purposes.
	To find/recognise places on maps of different scales.
Style of map	-
Direction and	To use eight compass points confidently.
location	To use four-figure grid references with confidence and accuracy.
	To begin to use six-figure grid references to locate features on a map.
	To align a map with a route.
	To identify significant places and environments as stated with KS2 National Curriculum.



Christian Value of the term:	COMMUNITY	PEACE	WISDOM	НОРЕ	DIGNITY	JOY
	How do I find out about our local area?		How on Earth? Our world from the International Space Station		How do we impact on our landscape?	
Outcomes	Can identify and discuissue in the local area		Can identify features on satellite imagery, a world map and a globe.		Know that a landscape is more than just a 'view.'	
	Can identify different points of view.		Can describe the characteristics and significance of some previously studied		Know that landscapes are continually changing.	
	Can collaborate to identify an enquiry question.		features.	net le conson ou d	Know that landscap	•
	Can identify sources of data / information to help answer an enquiry question.		Can describe significant human and physical features in Europe or North or South America.		of the interaction o processes.	i people and natur
	Can identify ways to gather data / information.		Can raise enquiry questions about features, particularly about how they have been developed or formed.		Know that our activities influence/shape appearance and function of a landscape.	
			·		Can understand fac	tors in the growth

of a settlement.



Can carry out data and informationgathering activities in relation to a local geographical issue.

Can organise and present data and information for processing and analysis by an enquiry team.

Can analyse and interpret information/data gathered from fieldwork/remote sources.

Can create a geographical information pack about a local issue, for a specific audience or purpose, using digital or non-digital means. Can identify, select and collect data to help answer an enquiry question.

Can identify, select and collect data about distant localities and regions.

Can collaborate to produce a report on a significant human/physical feature in Europe or North / South America.

Can describe how a significant human / physical feature was formed / has developed.

Can describe how a significant human / physical feature in a distant locality region can be protected or can develop sustainably.

Can use a map to identify settlements and the reason for their locations.

Know some key functions of different settlements.

Know how economic activities/amenities differ in a village, town and city.

Know how different settlements are interconnected.

Know the differences between rural/urban land use.
Can understand the impact of agriculture and forestry on the landscape.

Can list the pros and cons of rural /urban living.

Know the effects of extraction of natural resources and industry on the environment and landscape.

Can understand the impact of disposal of waste on the landscape.



	Can understand that the changing demands of society influence today's evolving landscapes (for example wind farms, intensive farming, air travel, demand for water).				
Progression in geog	graphical skills				
Using and	To follow route on 1: 50,000 OS map.				
interpreting maps	To describe features seen and relate to each other.				
	To locate places on a world map.				
	To use atlases and Google Earth to find out about other features of places (for example, mountain regions, weather patterns)				
Drawing maps	To draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data.				
	To begin to draw plans of increasing complexity.				
	To use digital mapping software to record information from an enquiry.				
Symbols and	To recognise and use OS map and symbols.				
representations	To use atlas symbols				
Plan view and	To draw a plan view map accurately by hand and using appropriate software.				
perspective	To develop using higher viewpoints up to satellite.				
F 2. 3 F 2 2 2	To increase understanding of height and slope through maps and photographs (contours).				
	To use mapping software with a 3D view to compare plan and oblique views of places.				
Scale / Distance	To use scale bar on maps to measure distances.				
	To use linear scale to measure distances (for example, straight line distance on plan, rivers).				
	To find and recognise places on maps of different scales.				



Map purpose and	To confidently use an atlas, including index and contents page.
use	To use thematic maps for specific purposes
	To find /recognise places on maps of different scales.
	To confidently use medium scale maps (for example. Landranger OS: 1: 10,000; 1: 25, 000; and 1: 50,000 maps)
Style of map	-
Direction and	To use eight compass points confidently and accurately.
location	To use four-figure grid references confidently to locate features on a map.
	To begin to use six-figure grid references with increasing confidence.
	To begin to use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.
	To confidently identify significant places and environments stated within KS2 National Curriculum.